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Stand by the Democratic Ticket.

There are thousands of Democrats in this town who are not members of Tammany Hall or the County Democracy. They are in the habit of voting the Democratic ticket at State, national, and municipal elections, and they concern themselves little, less than they should, perhaps, with the fortunes or the factions of local Democratic organizations. But they are loyal to the Democratic party, and they vote for its candidates.

To such Democrats, whether they have been friends or enemies of Tammany Hall or merely indifferent spectators of its proceedings, the fact is evident that this year at least the Tammany ticket is the Democratic ticket. The defeat of Tammany would be the defeat of the Democracy, and the main aim of the Republican members of the nondescript coalition which is trying to beat Tammany is to weaken the Democracy for the contests of 1891 and 1892. Under what ever high-sounding names it may appear, the real purpose of the Republicans who have helped to make up the Deal ticket is to distract and divide the Democracy of New York city, and so weaken the national Democratic party in one of its strong places. Accordingly a vote for Tammany is a vote for Democratic unity and success in 1891 and 1892, as well as for practical and capable city government as against the bargains of dickering politicians and humbug reformers. It is the duty of all Democrats to stand by the Democratic ticket.

He Made Himself a Candidate.

There is no piece of cant dearer to the mind of the Mugwump and the jiboose than the cheap talk that the office should seek the man, not the man the office. That is an important property in the humbug and delusion to which they devote themselves.

We call the attention of Mugwumps and libooses, big and little, to the facts and observations given by our esteemed contemporary, the Keokuk Gate City, in regard to the appointment of the late SAMUEL FREE-MAN MILLER to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States:

"The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Pribune save that Justice Millian was appointed to the Supreme Court without seeking for the place. That is not true. He made himself a candidate for the place, stimulated and directed the efforts of his friends, and went to Washington and asked President Lincoln for the position. He has been so great, upright, and success ful on the Supreme bench, and has won such just dis-tinction and credit as a jurist throughout the Englishspeaking world, that it is proper and important is hould be known that he was a product of that sort of tical American politics wherein a man wants and says he wants it, and uses all honorable efforts to get it. And Justice MILLER is another evidence that that American method gives capable and upright

If it is bad according to the morals of the buncombe prigs to solicit political preferment, what a depth of depravity is indicated in the man who seeks a judicial appointment! Yet the great mass of the American people can see no impropriety in either solic-Station. Mr. MILLER doubtless felt his fitness for the Supreme bench, although the full extent of his powers must have been unknown to him before, and, indeed, for long after his appointment. He knew that political reasons have often or usually as much to do with appointments to the Supreme Court as the reputation of the appointee for legal knowledge and the judicial mind has If he had been a Mugwump or a jiboose, he would have struck a lackadaisical attitude, and advertised persistently his desire for the office by declaring that it must come his way, for he would not stretch out a hand to grasp it. With an affectation of independence and lofty scorn for office and office seekers, he would have tried to keep himself before the public as the proper candidate who would scorn to let a speck of the dirt of politics fall upon the ermine. And after much shamming and uplifting of eyes and giving of thanks that he was not as other men, he would have failed of appointment.

Mr. MILLER was not that kind of man. He announced his candidacy and got all the help he could from his friends, and frankly asked President LINCOLN for the appointment and got it: and no abler or fitter candidate could have been appointed. It is good American human nature to ask for what you want, and the man who wants to be Mayor or Governor or President is as much justified in seeking the office he desires and in using all legitimate means to secure the object of his ambition as he would be if he were trying to get a place as brakeman or porter The men who cant the most about the evils of office seeking are often office seekers themselves, but hypocrisy, not office seeking, is their fault. Anybody would think that officeholding was as disreputable as house breaking, to hear the priggish platitudes about the impropriety of seeking office.

Is China a Menace to Civilization?

Lord Wolseley's suggestion that the civilization of western Europe may one day be overthrown by a Chinese invasion has been discussed by hundreds of newspapers, and it is observable that his views meet with favor in proportion to the historical competence of the commentators. At present, no doubt, the prospect of an irresistible irruption from the East seems remote enough; but so it did at the beginning of our era to the inhabitants of the Roman world. and, as a matter of fact, the event did not take place until about four centuries afterward. It is a curious circumstance that the pressure of the Goths upon the Roman boundaries was the result of the pressure of the Huns upon the Goths. Now the Huns themselves had slowly drifted westward from the contines of China. having been obliged to forego their ravages of the Middle Kingdom after the feudai system under which Constictits was brought up had been supermeded by the commolidated monarchy, which under one dynasty or an other has since substated. It is also note. worthy that the confidence of the Romans in their national security was junctiled as long as they retained a marked superiority to the barbariana is respect of waspons, mile tary engines, and the art of war. But when these advantages had been transmitted to the Goths, and by the latter to the Hune, the we tern and larger half of the emptre was aubverted.

For many years Largest's and Americutte for we approved the pulses. Les everettes tertes to the Chimese all the material and military advantages of Western civilization. have taught them not only to use, but to manufacture, improved cannon and firearms, and to substitute steam vessels for the oldfashioned junks. As engineers and navigators they have proved apt pupils, and steamers owned and manned by subjects of the Middle Kingdom have become competitors in, and are teading to become monepolic ers of, the countwine trade between day an and Burmali. We are fast overcoffing the opposition of Chinese conservation to rail-

ways and telegraphs, and when we have entirely succeeded we shall have enabled the Pekin Government to mobilize and concentrate the most tremendous military resources of which history bears record The population of China is substan tially homogeneous, and the estimates of its volume range from a minimum of 300,000,000 to a more probable maximum of 400,000,000. The old notion that the Chinese are cowardly has been utterly exploded by European eyewitnesses of their conduct during the Taeping rebellion. The Romans themselves were not more susceptible of discipline, and the followers of the early Caliphs were not more absolutely indifferent to death. When we have completed the process of persuading the Chinese to assimilate all the aggressive and maleficent elements of Western civilization, we shall have created for the possible destruction or subjection of Europe the most formidable military engine that the world has seen.

But China, it may be said, could not turn its improved and organized military resources to account, because its Generals evince no genius or even marked capacity for strategy and tactics. It will not do to count on the continued absence of such qualities when the other conditions of military success are forthcoming. The Goths had hung upon the flanks of Rome for some two hundred years before they produced an ALARIC, and six centuries elapsed between the expulsion of the Huns from the borders of China and the birth of ATTILA. The very man who forced the Huns to begin their westward movement was of pure Chinese strain, the great Emperor CHE HWANG-TE who has been called the NaPoleon of the East. He was, in truth, a greater man than Napoleon, for when he died in 210 B. C. he had not only beaten back on every side the barbarian invaders and vastly expanded the boundaries of China, but he had annihilated the traditional feudality and substituted a centralized system, which endures to this day. Nor is his the only name of a great strategist and organizer known to the students of Chinese history. Besides, it is to be remembered that the Chinese are quite willing to accept the military services of foreigners, as was shown by their employment of Gordon, WARD. and others in the Taeping rebellion. Should they ever march against Europe, their armies, like, those of the Goths and Huns,

would be full of renegades from the West. Of course western Europeans may consolthemselves with the reflection that this danger is remote, and that in any event Russia would be the first victim, as she be came and remained for more than two centuries the victim of the Mongol invasion. The descendants of ZENGHIS, by the way, were not repelled from central Europe by force of arms, but withdrew of their own accord owing to the sudden death of the Great Khan. When we bear in mind how near the Mongols were to effecting a complete conquest of Europe only six centuries ago, it will not do to count too confidently on the defeat of the Chinese should they advance westward furnished with all the military resources possessed by their opponents.

The Eldorado of Africa.

One of the most noteworthy expeditions that ever entered Africa is the column of 500 men or more, with sixty wagons, that the British South Africa Company has just sent to the heart of Mashonaland, a lofty region between the Limpopo and Zambesi rivers. This country is really a new discovery, for though Mauch travelled through a part of it in 1869, finding many evidences of gold, and though KERR crossed it in 1884, it did not begin really to attract attention until SELOUS came home two years ago and reported that the country could support many thousands of white people in health and comfort, and that it was probably destined to become the greatest gold region of South Africa. The glowing reports of the value and sa-

lubrity of Mashonaland led to the formation of the British South Africa Company. Its first expedition has now reached its destination, after passing for several hundred miles through regions south and east of Matebeleland that have never been visited before by white men. Not a drop of blood King LOBENGULA, the ruler of the fleroe Matebele, would not be able to restrain his young Indunas, and that in spite of his promise to permit the whites to pass on to Mashonaland, his vassal country, they would annihilate the expedition, believ ing that the Europeans would finally overrun their land. They might easily have destroyed the little column as it passed through the broken and thickly wooded wilderness, but the King was master The expedition took care to avoid the large settlements, and skirted the King's southern frontier for a long distance before it turned north and ascended the highlands of Mashonaland. The party took the utmost precautions against attack sleeping at night behind fortifications, and posting their Maxim and Gardner guns where they would do the best service. But at no time in the long march was there even

an indication of danger. Such a spectacle as this expedition presented is seldom witnessed. As they advanced a force of road builders went or ahead, cutting a way for the wagons. This road is to be maintained permanently, and it has now been completed for a distance of 350 miles. At the various shallow rivers sand bags, logs of wood, and other materials were sunk in the channels to make the passage of the wagons easier. A chain of forts about seventy-five miles apart was built and garrisoned, and other forts are to be established along the route. Be well was all this work done that the postal service which has been establisted from Kimberley now carries the mail at the rate of thirty-five miles a day. It will not be very long before Mount Hamp den, the most northern station of the whites in Mashonaland, will be connected with Cape Town by telegraph, and it is expected that at no distant day the little railroad which is building to the new capital of King KHAMA, several hundred miles west, will be

extended into the new white country The natives of Mashonaland have halled the advent of the whitee as the dawn of a blessed era. They are an intelligent and enterprising African people, but are no match for the terrible Matchele warriors west of them, who raid their country, kill them indiscriminately, and carry their wives and children into sinvery. The expedition found them just as KERK and SELOUS had described perched in their little villages tiped the tope of niment innecessible granite rocks. It is surprising that they are able to rear their hots upon the lefty and naked tamider tops. They five in these piness because no large force our get access to them, and when the Matetele are not on the war path the Mashons natives till the fertile soil far below their huts. Better times have indeed come for these poor people, for the day of Matebele raids among them is forever at an end. The Zulu warriors will no longer be able to carry on their burbarous forays in the great and beautiful region now appro-

printed for the men of civilization Why have the whites gone to this coun try in the far interior of Africa? It is because no other part of inner Africa holds out the same promise of a bounteous return for white enterprises. Men who have been there call it the Eldorado of Africa. It is said to be finely adapted both for grazing and agriculture, and under the influence of the plough and scythe, explorers report that it can be made to teem with agricultural blessings, and become the happy home of thousands of European farmers. This is a prospect which can be held out with regard to scarcely any other of the interior regions of the Dark Continent. The native populace flocked about the expedition with a great variety of food for sale, and Mashonaland promises to be the most important foodproducing region of inner Africa.

But this is not all. If the reports are to be believed, not even the splendid gold fields of the South African republic compare with the riches that are in store for the miners who are now following the footsteps of the first expedition into Mashonaland. At Mount Hampden, where the expedition has built its most northern post, the native women are seen digging in the beds of dried-up streams for the alluvial gold, which they wash by their rude processes and pour into quills that are sent south to Cape Town. This primitive method of mining is to be succeeded by the most approved processes. Quartz crushing machinery will be introduced, and there seems also to be a brilliant opportunity here for the poor placer miner with nothing but his shovel and pan. Abundant indications are found of rich placer diggings throughout Mashonaland, a boon which the poor miner has not found elsewhere in South Africa. During the travels of the South Africa expedition it found abundant confirmation of the glowing reports that SELOUS and one or two others have sent to Europe. Even at the southern boundary of the country gold in alluvial deposits was distinctly traceable, and quartz reef of great promise was found in abundance.

Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, who is well known for his travels and official career in Burmah and Laos, is on the ground as administrator of the new territory. Regulations have been adopted for the control of the company's employees and other white men who may enter the country. The officers who command the forts will be required to make themselves thoroughly conversant with all the resources of the district for five miles around their stations. No natives, except those in the employ of the company, will be permitted to enter the forts, and no employee will be allowed to visit the native kraals without written permission. Stringent rules have been adopted for preventing the whites from interfering with the native men or women or subjecting them to any ill treatment. The authority of the chiefs over their people will be fully recognized, and by dealing fairly with the natives it is expected to gain their full confidence. It is especially to the credit of this company that it has forbidden the sale of intoxicating liquors or firearms to the Africans, and there seems every prospect that the advent of the whites in this new region will prove a blessing to the aborigines, instead of the curse which it often is in other parts of Africa.

The progress of developing and civilizing Mashonaland will be watched with great interest. Intelligence, enterprise, and morality mark the outset of this great project to conquer a large region for the uses of civilized man. Miners are already flocking into the country, and Mashonaland will doubtless be the scene of the first im portant attempt to introduce European agriculturists into inner Africa; and one of the most gratifying features of this great work is the fact that the Matebele nation is now nearly surrounded by white men, and the terrible raids which have for so many years been the scourge of an enormous part of South Africa, bringing the most poignant suffering and constant dread and unhappiness upon their hapless neighbors, are now to cease. The Matebele will have to learn that they can live without the glory of warfare, that might does not make right, and that they must seek other ways of enriching themselves than by forays upon the herds and other property which their more industrious but less warlike neighbors have accumulated.

There is no enterprise in inner Africa to-day which seems to have so bright a future as that which the British South Africa Company has just started in the highlands of Mashonaland.

A Little Dip Into Space.

The splendid constellation of Orion, which is just now beginning to adorn the early morning skies, and will be a conspicuous ornament of the winter evening heavens, has lately assumed a fresh interest for astronomers and for all who delight in the contemplation of the universe. In the united splendor of its stars Orion is unrivalled; the great nebula in the sword of the celestial hero and the many beautiful and remarkable double and multiple stars that are scattered over the constellation have long been an irresistible attraction to stargazers. It has also been known that Orion was remarkable for the fact that all of its conspicuous stars, with one exception, show by their spectra that they are alike in their physical make-up and condition. It has even been suggested that they ought to be put in a class by themselves.

Now new light is thrown upon this matter by recent photographs. In the first place, it was shown that the nebula in the sword of Orion was far more extensive than it appeared to be in drawings made with the eye and telescope alone. The sensitized photographic plate was affected by rays of light from parts of the nebula too faint to be perceived by the eye. Then Prof. W. H. Pick-ERING, from the top of Mount Wilson, in southern California, with a small portrait lens, photographed the whole constellation and discovered that it is enveloped in an enormous spiral nebula, no less than 15° in diameter! The old nebuls in the sword is simply a brighter patch in that stupendous system. All the appearances indicate that the thousands of stars sprinkled over that region are connected with the nebula; have so to speak, been born out of it by the process of condensation. Owing their origin to the same mother nebula, they naturally exhibit a spectroscopic resemblance to one another. But the process of stellar creation is not at an end there. The nebula is still condensing; its vast streams of unformed matter, whether composed of meteors or of gases, are either pouring into the suns already formed or tending toward new cen-tres of condensation. The rush and whirt and sweep of deminigie powers and forces to that vast cosmic workshop bewilder the imagination. In our part of the universe chaos has long since ceased to reign, and sun and place have failen under the regular away of gravitative forces reduced to their simplest and most orderly expression. Meteors, it is true, still fall upon the earth, and more abundantly upon the sun; and now and thes a new comet is drawn into the solar system; but broadly speaking, surrounding space has been ewept mearly clean of scatters

matter. Out yonder in Orion a very differ-

teoritic matter plunging toward thousands of new-formed suns and the vast streams, currents, and whiripools of the nebula not yet condensed into solar puelei, fill milliards of milliards of milliards of cubic miles of space with a scene of chaos almost too grand

Nor are the suns already tormed in Orion

and awful for man to imagine.

insignificant members of the celestial host. Quite the contrary; some of them are evidently of enormous magnitude and brilliancy, transcending even such solar giants as Sirius, Arcturus, and Vega, If all the stars apparently connected with the Orion nebula really belong to a system by themselves, then the star named Rigel, which is included in one corner of the nebula, and exceeds all the others in apparent brilliancy, must actually be the greatest member of the system. Rigel is so distant that the results of all attempts to ascertain its parallax are more or less unsatisfactory. One estimate recently made is that light requires 490 years to come to us from Rigel. Light travels about 5,860,000,000,000 miles in a year; consequently the distance of Rigel must be 2,870 millions of millions of miles, or more than 80,000,000 times the distance of the sun from the earth. If this is the true distance, we can compare the amount of light that Rigel actually emits with that emitted by our sun. At our present respective distances from the two we get 40,000,-000,000 times as much light from the sun as from Rigel. But since the amount of light falling upon any surface varies inversely as the square of the distance of the source of the light, it follows that the sun if removed to 30,000,000 times its present distance would shed upon the earth only one nine-hundredmillion-millionth as much light as it now gives us. Multiplying this fraction by 40. 000,000,000, which expresses the ratio of the sun's light to Rigel's at our present distance from each, we get 22,500, which is the number of times Rigel actually exceeds the sun

in light-giving power. It is difficult to imagine such a sun as that. Our planetary system removed to Rigel, with its present orbital dimensions, would not only be uninhabitable, but the innermost planets, including the earth, would melt and dissolve in the intense heat. The sun is unable to furnish to Neptune, at a distance of 2,800,000,000 miles, sufficient heat to keep it from freezing. In fact, Neptune gets only one-nine-hundredth as much solar light and heat as we do. But if Neptune were a satellite of Rigel at the same orbital distance, it would be turned into a blazing world, receiving twenty-five times as much heat as the earth gets from the sun. The region of space that Rigel can render habitable by its radiation is, of course, immensely greater than that which owes a similar debt to the sun, so that if it possesses a planetary system it must be of metropolitan proportions.

While the distance that we have deduced for Rigel is based upon hypothetical data, yet it must not be assumed that it is on that account necessarily exaggerated. As a matter of fact, the apparent displacement of the stars by the motion of the earth, upon which estimates of their distance depends, is so exceedingly minute that in only a few cases can it be measured with approximate accuracy, and this very fact may be taken to show that the estimates of stellar distances are far more likely to be too small than too large. The distance of the nearest known star in the heavens is less than one-hundredth as great as that assumed for Rigel, but it would be presumptuous to assert that there may not be among the 100,000,000 visible stars (out of which less than fifty have been found within a measurable distance from us) some that are a hundred times as much further away as Rigel is.

People who fear that our globe is going to get overcrowded may find comfort in the assurance that there is plenty of room beyoud the earth.

Better Break It Off.

A worried spinster writes for advice in relation to a subject which has an unfortunate connection with American habits:

"I am a young lady, and my chief characteristo is refluement of thought engaged to a gentleman (') whom I love very dearly, but I can feel a chill of change in my feel-ing on account of his habit (which is a chronic one) of ing on account of his habit (which is a chronic one) of tobacco chewing. When he takes me out, either riding or walking, he is constantly expectorating either on the floor or out of the window of car or carriage, and when we are at home the cuspadore is a sight to be-hold, and when I kiss him now, which is very seldom, as I get more tobacco than bliss, he complains that I do not love him. Now please do tell me what you think often tell him I feel so mortified at his ac s the same old habit. It is not the actions of a gentle-

man, te it ? "Please answer this, for I am so anxious for him to read what sensible and good sound judgment has to say on the subject "ALICE. "NEW YORK, Oct. 17."

Before criticising the young man in this regrettable case we are moved to rebuke the woman for lack of proper consideration before arranging her engagement. Why did she bestow her heart and the promise of herself upon a young man who in his intercourse with her must have exhibited such repulsive manners? How real is her own refinement if she could overlook such disgusting exhibitions by him she would be willing to have as husband? Could he have deceived her? Is it possible that he could have passed through the steadily growing intimacy of courtship keeping from her notice either in his acts or in his presence the signs of the tobacco-chewing habit? As she describes him, he is a more fit visitor to a pigpen than to a lady's drawing room. He is so extremely offensive that plainly he must either be entirely devoid of any appreciation of social decency, or he must credit her with very little. Otherwise he would never think of such conduct.

In the Methodist Church we find that tobacco is forbidden, although, alas, the mouths of many of the elders are soiled with its juice, in addition to their consciences being soiled with the accompanying sin. But though this prohibition is not primarily in the interest of good manners, and views on the chewing question vary, there can be no dispute as to the intol. erability of such revolting rudeness as has been displayed in the presence of our correspondent. She tells of his complaint that she does not love blue. We feel he le right. Despite the possibility of previous halfueingtion on her part, how could she love him when she is constantly brought into contact with such adious vulgarity ?

It is an old saying that when poverty comes in through the door love flies out of the window. We have little propert for it. Poverty begets work, and where hisband and wife are working to the same end, the natural sympathy in marriage may even be intensified. But in tobacco chewing this young woman, were she to marry, could find no sympathy nor share. Site could never become used it, unless she utterly lost all the sense of refinement which she charlehus and is justly proud of. But unfortunately even if this be oming projudice should at last become dulied to her husband's revolting ways she would almost certainly find him rude and brutal in other ways and hopelessly un-

ent condition prevails. The flery rain of me- fit to be her companion. As affairs are now she had better not think of marrying him. He must reform or be totally unworthy of such a girl as she.

> On one point of great political importance we feel sure that there is actual non-partisanship throughout New York; the metropolis is not to be cheated out of 200,000 inhabitants by the obstinate vanity of a blundering census taker.

Gen. Palmen is making a magnificent cap-vase in littness, surpassing even the spicadid fighr he made in 1982.—St. Long Republic.

Gen. PALMER fought so splendidly in 1888 that he ran about 10,000 ahead of CLEVELAND. Evidently our esteemed Southwestern contemporary really appreciates the difficulties which beset Democratic candidates for Governor in that fateful year, after all. We trust that Gen. PALMER will indeed exceed his former success by actually running away with the Illinois Legislature.

Although State making is one of the grandest of our home industries, there is no tariff against the admission of Canada

The light of living and winning Democracy has not gone out of Massachusetts when Col. JONAS H. FRENCH is nominated there for Congress.

The theoretical part of the Chicago Fair has acquired greater life, but for the practical side President PALMER says: "All we want now is fifteen million dollars to move this enterprise along." It is money makes the Fair go.

Fate preserve us from a straightaway

mile for trotters! The oval track is the best, all things considered; but if we must change, we draw the line at the kite shape.

TWO WOMEN TICKET AGENTS. Prospect That Others May be Employed on

the Kings County Elevated Road, The recent appointment of two women as ticket agents at the Boerum place station of the Kings County Elevated Railway has led others to apply for places. They are told there are no vacancies at present, but their names often are taken and reserved for future reference. In the absence of General Manager William T. Goundie, a representative of the company said vesterday that positively none of the men would be turned away to make room for

men would be turned away to make room for women.

But," it was asked, "is it to be the rule hereafter that women will be appointed to fill vacances as they may occur?"

There is no reason why women should not be appointed." was the reply, "We believe they will prove honest and capable."

The official however, would not commit himself as to whether or not this was to be the future policy of the company. There are drawbacks to the employment of women. A telest agent on the elevated roads, as everybody knows, has often to deal with some pretty ugly customers. The two women who are now acting as teket agents are not deterred by this consideration.

consideration.

"As for drunken men." said General Ticket Agent A. P. Devereaux, "the gatemen can take care of them. I think the women will have no trouble. The very fact that they will have to deal with a woman will tend to make drunken men behave themselves. But if there should be any unruly customers the gateman would attend to them."

Of the two femple ticks.

be any unruly customers the gateman would attend to them."

Of the two female ticket agents, one goes on duty at 5 A. M. and stays until 3 P. M.—ten hours. She is releved then by the other, who remains until 1 o'clock the next morning—ten hours. They will be expected to work seven days in the week, the same as the men. He said they understand this, and had offered no objection. It is said the road had economy in view when it introduced the innovation. The men are paid \$12 per week, whereas the women receive \$9. A saving of \$3 a week out of each of the eighty-eight ticket agents on the road would mean \$264 a week for the owners.

The woman who is on duty mornings had a cold resterday, and her place had to be filled by a substitute. Prompty at 3 o'clock the other woman agent who relieves her arrived, and began exchanging the bits of blue cardboards for nickels. She was trimly dressed. She made change readily, though much less mechanically than the veterans in the business. She said she had found the work unobjectionable so far.

One of the men employed as ticket agent by the road was found perched upon his stool somewhat uneasily.

"We are all at sea as to what the road is going to do." he said. "But we have not have intimated."

WOMEN AND THE METHODIST CHURCE. Shall Women Be Sent as Delegates to the General Conference !

From the Baltimore American, The Methodist Episcopal ministers yesterlay discussed for the second time the subject. "Shall Women Be Sent as Delegates to the General Conference?" The subject was opened by the lievs. John Edwards and J. P. Wright, who read papers about it. In the general discussion the Rev. W. T. D. Cismm and others favored sending women as dele-Wright, who read papers about it. In the general discussion the lev. W. T. D. Clemm and others favored sending women as delegates, while the Rev. Dr. John Lanahar and others opposed it in strong terms and others appeared to be on the fence upon the question. An inquiry by the increase in reporter shows that the inpression is that the majority of the churches connected with the General Conference will vote against women delegates. The Western churches are largely in favor of it, but the Central States and Atlantic States-will very generally vote against it. The churches of the Baltimore Conference are now voting apon the question, and so far as returns have been received they have voted against it, and it is believed that they will be about unanimously opposed to sending women as delegates to the General Conference.

The Rev. Dr. John Lanahan, in his remarks yesterday opposed to it, said: "Those in favor of it in carrying to a logical conclusion their argument that because women are now admitted to a vote in quarterly conferences of congregations should be sent as delegates, would finally ask that women be liceased as preachers and be elected lithous; then, said the Doctor, "we will have women on homeback, riding around as circuit riders."

Onto a sit was created by Dr. Ianahan, when he read a letter from a lady whese name appeared in a published letter as one of those win favored it, but who wrote that her name was unauthorized.

The liev, J. E. Stitt took the grund that points like these were irrelevant, and the only question was: "Is woman, intellectually, morally, apfritually, and physically fitted to go as a delegate to the General Conference?"

The discussion will continue next week.

Mrs. Prank Lealle's Quest. From an Interview in the Chicago Fribune.

I am looking for a bushand, but he mist be the right

The Victory of Que.

New giery to our noble Teall, who our chief giery is, For we are his typewriters and he sa us up in his Now lat there be the merry clink of wping keys on keys Through all the Annex where we gris do mostly as we

And P. M. I., proud P. M. L., our party of Confusion. Rejoice for that the scoffer's eye bath gotten a contu-As he was constant in his grief we're constant in his

and knocked out are the Philiplines that wrought our Hurral We've won a vicury! And if we win no more... Hurrals for Ollie's spotlesscheet, more dazaling then

beture

Oh, how our hearts were heating when at the close of We saw our Leader brush his had and sadly murris We inched at Scots and feekham. We thought of Plats

And then we thought of Olite and's teer rolled down How could the city to redeemed and wakened to its How could a campain be refermed without our cities

They have mayed better to our ranhe, but we who still are tiere to exect had given a finished to get here (disease) But again he anges to marchal us, all to his draus out

the weater a same white bearing beneath his gaping rast. the looked upon our stattered ranks, a trar was in his He inches section for Tigers, and his glasse was stern and high! Bigin granically be looked on us, as solied from girl so

Down all our line a cheer for him our Prince, our Price our Pearl.
And if emploandinate sluming " said he. " as rinning full ner hemal

For never new I condidate so ill litted for the frag. Strike whenye see my givery from prior troots until they col.

And be renearillamme henceforth the white the of progr

4. 2. t. W. Mer. h.

OUR CIVIL PANSION LIST.

A Rapid Increase in the Special Bott of Pensions Rated from \$1,000 to \$5,000 Rach WASHINGTON, Oct. 18,-Besides Its pension labors in other directions. Congress at its late session made noteworthy additions to the now rather remarkable special roll made up of

widows of army officers. This list, which is a wholly new development of the pension system, resembling to a certain extent the civil pensions of European governments, has grown rapidly since its introduc tion a few years ago. It dates from the death of Gen. Grant, when Mrs. Grant received an annual allowance of \$5,000 from Congress. The ground of this gratuity was the eminent service rendered by her husband, who had filled the highest military and also the highest civil office in the Government. Former ex-Presidents and also former commanding Generals of the army had died without a like claim being recognized; yet popular entiment under the circumstances favored the award of that pansion as an exceptional case, and, in fact, apart from the very reasons urged in Congress. That is to say, the desire appeared to be to create the pension, not because of the character of the offices which Gen. Grant had filled, but because of his baving successfully commanded the armies of the

United States in the war for the Union. The result has proved what might have been expected, although not originally istended, at Tuxedo, dining at Delmonico's, applauding exception, and even a double precedent on its and juleps at the music of Seidl's incompara other widows of Presidents were placed upoa

the retired list because they should? the same relation to the country in that respect as (cd. Grant, so that our list of civ) is suiture stated off. In its first class, with Mrs. Pok. Mrs. Carfield, and Mrs. Grant, at \$4.000 a size seach.

This being accomplished, the fax steepen field, and Mrs. Grant at \$4.000 a size seach.

This being accomplished, the fax steepen field, and Mrs. Grant at which we had reduced the product of the political, of accordingly why should not the hidden of the political, of accordingly why should not the hidden of the content of the political of the milliary services is her hidden of the content of the political of

Popped the Question by Cable,

Prom the Toronto Empire.

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—An incident of an interesting and somewhat romantic nature has arisen out of the visit of the British farmer delegates to Canada. Mr. H. Simmons of Wokingham. England, found at Moosomin, N. W. T. a bachelor friend of his who has been settled in the territories for some years and has done well. Mr. Simmons was so delighted with the surroundings at Moosomin that he purchased the section adjoining his friend's farm.

A daughter of Mr. Simmons is engaged to be married to a young Surrey farmer, the happy event being fixed to take place immediately upon Mr. Simmons return to England. It was the intention of the young couple to proceed to Australia to settle, but Mr. Simmons cabled them of his land purchase, and intimated that he desired his son-in-law and duighter to locate upon the property at Moosomin. The reply was promptly flashed back that they would doe.

It appears, however, that Mr. Simmons has another unmarried daughter and the Moosomin man suggested, that to make the little family arrangement complete, this lady snould become his wife and the two families would be living side by side. Mr. Simmons confessed that the arrangoment would enit him, but he could not speak for the young lady. However, the was urged to send a second message over the cable, conveying the offer of marriage, and a prompt "Yes" came back.

Education in Connecticut. From the Hartford Courant.

Mr. Charles D. Hine. Secretary of the State Board of Education, has presented to Gov. Bulkeley his report for the year 1889-90. The most interesting single feature is the conclusion of the investigation of the schools of New London county. The following show how a number of schools are wrestled with a sentence that was dictated to them: they by ears old, in school four years.) Which is the better acholar John or If

Hoy to years ald in school five years i Which is the better schooler, John or it (Boy to years 4 months and, in school four years) with is the betters or holer Mary are i. title years old in school five years.) (titl) in years old. in school e years) (No. 1) years 4 mont he old its echool 6 years; Mist to years a mission and its ection f years a (Hoy to years to mouthe old, in echood 7 years)
Will his the tetter scho as Mary or d. (Girl 12 years 2 months old. in setup) & years ; Wich is the betters returned Mary are ! They it years a simulta wid. In school 7 years, wheels is the betters tholar me mary or aye. Which is the beter account? John or 1.

The Next Step.

"I see the announcement in a musical journal," said the observation. This a new plants keepinged has be invented which relates plane playing of half the dist culties. The only to proof the publication has in an in-weation of a device by which intering to plane playing will be relieved of one half its service

The Mad Past.

It seems to me I noter can get any credit I abould thing you would prefer each!"

Another Was of fulling a Man an A. s. The fellow House hit the portrait painter.

Free to Every Lodge

A beautiful is such performed classifully patient. With a depositations of the numeral area, a confessions of making the content of making the content of th

A part of defined the patient and rarae both that and those for it regards the best beated to the patient and rarae both the patients and identified regards and rainers both the patients and identified regards and rainers both Multiplied Kipline's Brit mine! has been purchased by us WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

October and April though dear to poets and overs, are, from a society point of view, the two deadest months of the year. The gay world during these sixty days seems to have discovered the secret of perpetual motion, and so rapid and frequent are its changes of base that it would take an Ariel or a Puck, trained and educated h McAllister lore, to give an acsursts record of its comings and goings. At present Newsort is given to closed shutters and locked gates, while desolation and dead leaves reigneupreme at Lenox. Painters and housecleaners have possession of town mansions, where the furniture seems to have resolved igelf into scrub palls and step ladders. Steamers arrive and depart every ofter day carrying enormous cargoes of human freight, hotels are evercrowder, theatres and concert rooms packed. but ye there are few society gatherings anywhere, and it is almost impossible trace the whereabouts of prominent people, since they are never more than two days in one place. In point of fact, they are seafered in every direction hunting, fishing, combing by day, and gathered around wood firs in big country houses by night, dancing with the Essex County Club in Orange, pole jony racing and fox hunting on sland, salling, driving, riding, and en tertaining English swells and French royalties The case was made a precedent, instead of an Otero and Carmencita, lounging over cobblers civil and its military side. To begin with, two | ble orchestra, laughing and crying by turns with Mr. and Mrs. Kendal. Such is society itt at present, and such it will continue to be until frozen roads and winter storms drive familie so their own firesides and bachelors to the friendly shelter of their clubs.

> October weddings have been scanty this year: Indeed, the marriage of Mr. Charles Havemeyer and Miss Camilla Moss has afforded the only opportunity for a nuptial celebration that has as yet occurred. It was a very pretty affair. Mr. Moss's big house at Islip being admirably adapted to the requirements of a large bridal party and a great number of guesta. The bride, who is an extremely handsome girl, looked exceptionally well in her point lace and diamonds, and the six golden bridesmaids were quite charming to see. Gowns and bonnets in a bright shade of yellow, with posies of yellow chrysanthemums, were wonderfully becoming to girls like Miss Florence Griswold, Miss Hope Goddard, Miss Havemeyer, Miss Moss, Miss Beeckman. and Miss Sands, all of whom possess beauty in different styles and degrees. Nor were the maniy-looking young ushers, among whom were Brockholst Cutting, Livingston Beeckman, and Robert F. Potter, unworthy of mention, nor the two affianced couples, Miss Grace Carley and Mr. Oliver Harriman, who are exceptionally well matched in personal attractions, and Miss Charlotte Zérèga and her English lover. Eir Frederick Frankland. Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger was present, too, looking almost as captivating as the "Constance" of her own creating. There were beauties and belles, both married and single, from Meadowbrook, Rockaway, and Tuxedo, and more than the usual number of available men.

> The Comte de Paris and his suite are in town to-day, having returned from Cold Spring and West Point at a late hour last evening. The breakfast given to them by General and Mrs. Butterfield, at their beautiful place on the Hudson, was a sumptuous affair, where all the dainties and delicacies that Delmonico could supply were served on a table shaped like the fleur de lis and adorned with American Beauty and La France roses in lavish profusion. The guests were all of the stronger sex, Mrs. Butterfield being the only lady present. The younger men of the party, the Duc d'Orleans and the Due d'Uzès, getting rather tired ef battlefields that became famous before the were born, returned from the South a few days before the Count, and devoted themselves to the contemplation of life in a great city as it is, rather than of death as it was.

> The Due d'Uzes, whose eccentric mamma has just thrown away about \$600,000 upon the Boulanger flasco, is not half a bad fellow as young noblemen go. On his coming of age he frankly released his mother from a debt of £60,000 and gave her a receipt in full for the savings of his minority, which were not forthcoming. The lady is a woman of infinite resources, a painter and sculptor of considerable talent, a four-in-hand driver who handled the ribbons over the first mail coach ever driven by an amateur in France, and the most recklessiy extravagant woman that probably ever lived. She is the mother of the Duchesse de Luynes, who won golden opinions on her visit

> to this country a few years ago The engagement is announced of Miss Maud bbins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ascher Robbins, to Mr. Henry W. McVickar, the young artist whose clever drawings on the pages of illustrated papers have already won for him a name and reputation. Mr. McVickar is a son of the late Rev. William A. McVicker and a grandson of the Ray. John McVickar, for many years professor in the classical depart ment of Columbia College.

The engagement has also been announced of Miss Lucy Drexel and Mr. Eric Dahlgren. Miss Drexel is a fine harpist as well as an heiress and is a member of the Ladies' Orchestra.

A harvest of winter weddings is likely to re sult from seeds sown during the summe months, which looked at one time to be barre and unprofitable. Beginning with the me ringe of Miss Annie Cutting and the Baronie Vriere, there will follow that of Miss Fast Walker and Mr. Harry Parsons, of Miss Gao Carley and Mr. Oliver Harriman, Miss Zeegs and Sir Frederic Frankland, of Miss Basis Webb and Mr. George Parsons, of the retty Miss Maud Robbins and Mr. Harry McVcka of Miss Lucy Drexel and Mr. Dahlgren, and of Miss Dablgren and Mr. Pierce, which wilmak a pleasant variation in the monotony i Delmonico balls and débutante teas.

This week on Tuesday, in the Chura of the Transfiguration, Miss Adelaide Bulos Hurry, daughter of the late James Hurry, as granddunghter of the late William G Boknor, a well-known club and society man is the last generation, will be married to M. George Henry Kent, and on the following Tuesday Miss Mary Payson, daughter of ir. Frank Payson, and Mr. Stephen Baker wij be united n Holy Trinity Church. In the restless throng of humants going to

and from the Pifth avenue during the daylight hours, very few old New Yorkerswill pass the corner of Thirty-third atrest winout a glance of regret at the fine brick strugter which was for nearly thirty years the hene of Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and which is now in process of destruction. Winin those walls h w many stately dinners, hor many gay and brilliant balls have taken dage. What reunions of statesmen, soldiers artists authors nusicians, and secto-lastic have been held there all made welcome by the good and gracious hidy who pseuded ever the feasts, and whose clear head and cuttivared tastes made in at home with men of all degrees and varieties of suite and professions. The came may be said of the Barlow residence on Mannon square, where gram warehouses now fill the square that was once the home of all that is beautiful artistic, and refined as well as the assis of the most levish and penul in epitality. A brown stone additiont the Union Club now replace the old John A, Dra manufon endo god to so many with memories of the at ri oid colding and his go ted wide and a I ug r w if substanta dwellings near Wash-ington equate, and recently the homes of What has he done in the make a portrait of me, and Free a. Wetmores, ferinces, and Edgars, is he said he want this solumn painter.

To train incognite is generally supposed to to an expedient enor ed to by roral person ages to avoid recognition or of criminals feeding from Justice but we Almerican entirets should find it processors to travel under account to the contract of get it is a fact that Mr. William Maid at A. was entered of the less of the etewhich he sailedn few weeks since as Mr. W. H. Class, and it is said that he proposes to be The first testaliment Was be printed in IME SUBBAL BUP haves by the same name in foreign countries,